

R. calendulaceum

Corolla-tube loosely and coarsely glandular-pubescent, scattered glandular hairs continuing in a band almost to the apex of corolla-lobes in the midrib region.

Style and filaments orange shading to yellow about half-way to tip.

Filaments conspicuously pubescent for 1–2 cm. beyond throat of corolla tube.

Calyx-lobes short-ovate, sparsely hirsute, ciliate.

Capsules narrowly elongate, 2.5 cm. long, strigose, with pedicels glandular-pubescent.

R. cumberlandense

Corolla-tube pubescent with short glandular and non-glandular hairs, the glands, almost sessile, continuing in a band almost to apex of corolla lobes.

Style and filaments carmine.

Filaments glabrous or sparsely pubescent for about 1 cm. beyond throat of corolla tube.

Calyx-lobes similar.

Capsules broader and shorter, 2 cm. long, strigose, with pedicels strigose.

The smaller and more brilliantly colored flowers, the summer blooming even at low elevations (1200–1300 ft. at the western edge of the Cumberland Plateau), the small, nearly glabrous leaves, and brown, glabrous winter-buds with awned scales will generally distinguish this azalea from *R. calendulaceum*.

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GERANIUM NEMORALE Suksd., var. **Bicknellii** (Britton), comb. nov. *G. Bicknellii* Britton in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxiv. 92 (1897).

When I published a study of *Geranium carolinianum* and *Allies in northeastern North America*, in RHODORA, xxxvii. 295–301 (1935), I was guilty of a lapse, due to long familiarity with the name *G. Bicknellii*. I there showed that there are no specific distinctions but good varietal characters separating the more eastern plant (*G. Bicknellii*) from the more western *G. Bicknellii*, var. *longipes* (Wats.) Fern. in RHODORA, l. c. 297 (1935). Under var. *longipes* I included as a synonym *G. nemorale* Suksd. in Deuts. Bot. Monats. xvi. 222 (1892), being then quite blind to the fact that Suksdorf's binomial antedated that of Britton by five years! My attention was most kindly directed to this error a year ago by Mr. S. J. Smith, who suggested that I make

the correction. Since the point was his discovery, I have urged that he clarify it; but, as he has modestly refrained from doing so in print, I am making the needed correction.—M. L. FERNALD.

LACHNANTHES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—In the course of some recent motoring in Nova Scotia, my wife and I traversed an area in Queen's County, northwest of Liverpool, which had not been visited either by the Gray Herbarium Expedition of 1920 or by Messrs. Fernald and Long in the following year.¹ Shortly before reaching it, we had chanced upon the station for *Lophiola* at Fancy Lake² and our appetite for collecting had been whetted thereby. Accordingly, we made stops, rather brief but as long as our schedule allowed, in a patch of red-oak woods, on a pebbly beach of Ponhook³ Lake, and at another point on the same lake where the strand was composed of solidly compacted black peat, cut off so sharply at the water's edge as to form there a miniature cliff a foot or two high.

The woods yielded nothing of interest. The pebbly beach had *Aster Tradescanti* L. (*A. vimineus* var. *saxatilis* Fern.) somewhat farther east in Nova Scotia than recorded by Prof. Fernald. The peaty strand rewarded us with *Lachnanthes tinctoria* (Walt.) Ell., apparently new to Nova Scotia and to Canada. The nearest known stations are in southeastern Massachusetts.

This adds one more to the considerable list of coastal-plain species with similarly interrupted ranges known from Nova Scotia and suggests that Prof. Fernald's prophecy as to the increased proportion of such species in the flora of the province which further collection would reveal,⁴ might easily be fulfilled.—C. A.

WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

¹ RHODORA, xxiii. 90ff. (1921); xxiv. 157ff. (1922).

² RHODORA, xxiv. 167.

³ So spelled on the official highway map of Nova Scotia; "Penhook" in Rand-McNally's Atlas.

⁴ RHODORA, xxiii. 168.

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